The Columbian.

VOL. 4—NO. 15. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed...$65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed...$75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed...$81
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany table...$86
Polished Rosewood Table...92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil...92
Mahogany table, in oil...96
Rosewood table, in oil...105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished...114
Mahogany table...125
Rosewood table...150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publishers of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editors will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publishers and all payments therefor enforced in their names.

*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square.....	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares.....	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares.....	5,00	7,00	8,50	12,00	18,00
Four squares.....	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column.....	10,00	12,00	14,00	18,00	30,00
One column.....	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the requirement of the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office; and to state the reasons for its not being taken. A neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed to his name or another—or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If a subscriber who is in arrears orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Authorized agent for the collection of Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, and all other demands against the State and National Governments. [Jan.,'67.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

HORACE IMITATED.

Whither, oh! whither, maddened, do ye run,
The sword unsheathed, the war almost begun;
Has then too little Anglo-Saxon blood
Been poured on Earth, or mixed with Neptune's flood?
Not to defend our rights from foreign power,
Not to avenge the insult of an hour,
Not that our flag should float o'er Canada,
Or teach fierce Russ the mildness of our sway,
Not to give Mexico a code of laws,
Or e'en to rise in Ireland's noble cause;
But to dissolve, such seem the cruel Fates,
The genial union of these happy States,
Degrade our people to a second place,
And raise above them an inferior race,
And cast ten Commonwealths in one foul day,
Beneath the heel of military sway,
Destroy one-half the commerce of the main,
While famine broods above the plundered plain;
That faithless Britain may her wish enjoy,
And traitrous Phillips his foul tongue employ,
That Stevens may miscegenation prove,
And Sumner for the Ethiop show his love!

The rage of wolves and lions is confined,
They never prey but on a different kind;
But these their brethern hate with malice dread,
And choose the dark, degraded wolly-head;
Make him the idol of the passing hour,
Give him to wield the Governmental power,
And placed on high, beneath his sacred shade,
Worship the God head they themselves have made.

And is it so? Is Anglo-Saxon blood
Pure and unmixed, no longer at the flood?
Think not that Nature to herself untrue,
Will the great work of centuries undo;
The word of God ye stubborn blockheads see,
For Canaan still shall Japheth's servant be!

PUBLICUS.

Miscellaneous.

THE GOLD-BUG.

[CONTINUED.]

"Eh?—what?—ah yes!—upon the whole I think you had better not be too severe with the poor fellow—don't flog him, Jupiter—he can't very well stand it—but can you form an idea of what has occasioned this illness, or rather this change of conduct? Has anything unpleasant happened since I saw you?"

"No, Massa, dey aint bin noffin onpleasant since den—'twas fore den I'm feared—'twas de berry day you was dare."

"How? what do you mean?"

"Why massa, I mean de bug—dare now."

"The what?"

"De bug—I'm berry sartin Massa Will bin bit somewhere bout de head by dat goole-bug."

"And what cause have you Jupiter, for such a supposition?"

"Claws enuff massa, and mouff too. I nebber did see sich a deuced bug—he kick and he bite ebery ting what come near him. Massa Will cotch him fuss, but he had for to let him go gin mighty quick, I tell you—den was de time he must ha got de bite. I didn't like de look ob de bug mouff, myself, no how, so I wouldn't take hold ob him wid my finger, but I cotch him wid a piece ob paper dat I found. I rap him up in de paper and stuff piece of it in he mouff—dat was de way."

"And you think, then, that your master was really bitten by the beetle, and that the bite made him sick?"

"I don't think noffin about it—I nose it. What make him dream about de goole so much, if it taint cause he bit by de goole-bug? Ise heerd bout dem goole-bugs fore dis."

"But how do you know he dreams about gold?"

"How I know? Why he talk about it in he sleep—dat's how I nose."

"Well, Jup, perhaps you are right; but to what fortunate circumstances am I to attribute the honor of a visit from you to-day?"

"What de matter, massa?"

"Did you bring any message from Mr. Legrand?"

"No, massa, I bring dis here pissel;" and here Jupiter handed me a note which ran thus:

MY DEAR ——

Why have I not seen you for so long a time? I hope you have not been so foolish as to take offence at any little *brusquerie* of mine; but no, that is improbable.

Since I saw you I have had great cause for anxiety. I have something to tell you, yet scarcely know how to tell it, or whether I should tell it at all.

I have not been quite well for some days past, and poor old Jup annoys me, almost beyond endurance, by his well-meant attentions. Would you believe it?—he had prepared a huge stick, the other day, with which to chastise me for giving him the slip, and spending the day, *solus*, among the hills on the main land. I verily believe that my ill looks alone saved me a flogging.

I have made no addition to my cabinet since we met.

If you can, in any way, make it convenient, come over with Jupiter. *Do* come. I wish to see you *to-night*, upon business of importance. I assure you that it is of the *highest* importance.

Ever yours, WM. LEGRAND.

There was something in the tone of this note which gave me great uneasiness. Its whole style differed materially from that of Legrand. What could he be dreaming of? What new crotchet possessed his excitable brain? What "business of the highest importance" could *he* possibly have to transact? Jupiter's account of him boded no good. I dreaded lest the continued pressure of misfortune had, at length, fairly unsettled the reason of my friend. Without a moment's hesitation, therefore, I prepared to accompany the negro.

Upon reaching the wharf, I noticed a scythe and three spades, all apparently new, lying in the bottom of the boat in which we were to embark.

"What is the meaning of all this, Jup?" I inquired.

"Him syfe, massa, and spade."

"Very true; but what are they doing here?"

"Him de syfe and de spade what Massa Will sis pon my buyin' for him in de town, and de debbils own lot of money I had to gib for em."

"But what, in the name of all that is mysterious, is your 'Massa Will' going to do with scythes and spades?"

"Dat's more dan *I* know, and debbil take me if I don't believe 'tis more dan he know, too. But it's all cum ob de bug."

Finding that no satisfaction was to be obtained of Jupiter, whose whole intellect seemed to be absorbed by "de bug," I now stepped into the boat and made sail. With a fair and strong breeze we soon ran into the little cove to the northward of Fort Moultrie, and a walk of some two miles brought us to the hut. It was about three in the afternoon when we arrived. Legrand had been awaiting us in eager expectation. He grasped my hand with a nervous *empressment* which alarmed me and strengthened the suspicions already entertained. His countenance was pale even to ghastliness, his deep-set eyes glared with unnatural lustre. After some inquiries respecting his health, I asked him, not knowing what better to say, if he had yet obtained the *scarabeus* from Lieutenant G——.

"Oh, yes," he replied, coloring violently, "I got it from him the next morning. Nothing should tempt me to part with that *scarabeus*. Do you know that Jupiter is quite right about it?"

"In what way?" I asked, with a sad foreboding at heart.

"In supposing it to be a bug of *real gold*." He said this with air of profound seriousness, and I felt inexpressibly shocked.

"This bug is to make my fortune," he continued, with a triumphant smile, "to reinstate me in my family possessions. Is it any wonder, then, that I prize it? Since fortune has thought fit to bestow it upon me, I have only to use it properly and I shall arrive at the gold of which it is the index. Jupiter, bring me that *scarabeus!*"

"What! de bug, massa? I'd rudder not go fer trubble dat bug—you must git him for your own self. Hereupon Legrand arose, with a grave and stately air, and brought me the beetle from a glass case in which it was enclosed. It was a beautiful *scarabæus*, and, at that time, unknown to naturalists—of course a great prize in a scientific point of view. There were two round, black spots near the extremity of the back, and a long one near the other. The scales were exceedinly hard and glossy, with all the appearance of burnished gold. The weight of the insect was very remarkable, and taking all things into consideration, I could hardly blame Jupiter for his opinion respecting it; but what to make of Legrand's concordance with that opinion, I could not, for the life of me, tell.

"I sent for you," said he in a grandiloquent tone, when I had completed my examination of the beetle, "I sent for you, that I might have your counsel and assistance in furthering the views of Fate and of the bug"—

"My dear Legrand," I cried, interrupting him, "you are certainly unwell and had better use some little precautions. You shall go to bed, and I will remain with you a few days, until you get over this. You are feverish and"—

"Feel my pulse," said he.

I felt it, and, to tell the truth, found not the slightest indication of fever.

"But you may be ill and yet have no fever. Allow me this once to prescribe for you. In the first place, go to bed. In the next"—

"You are mistaken," he interposed. "I am as well as I can expect to be under the excitement which I suffer. If you really wish me well, you will relieve this excitement."

"And how is this to be done?"

"Very easily. Jupiter and myself are going upon an expedition into the hills, upon the main land, and, in this expedition, we shall need the aid of some person in whom we can confide. You are the only one we can trust. Whether we succeed or fail, the excitement which you now perceive in me will be equally allayed."

"I am anxious to oblige you in any way," I replied; "but do you mean to say that this infernal beetle has any connection with your expedition into the hills?"

"It has."

"Then, Legrand, I can become a party to no such absurd proceeding."

"I am sorry—very sorry—for we shall have to try it by ourselves."

"Try it by yourselves! The man is surely mad!—but stay!—how long do you propose to be absent?"

"Probably all night. We shall start immediately, and be back at all events, by sunrise?"

"And will you promise me, upon your honor, that when this freak of yours is over, and the bug business (good God!) settled to your satisfaction, you will then return home and follow my advice implicitly, as that of your physician?"

"Yes; I promise; and now let us be off, for we have no time to loose."

With a heavy heart I accompanied my friend. We started about 4 o'clock—Legrand, Jupiter, the dog, and myself. Jupiter had with him the scythe and spades.—the whole of which he insisted upon carrying—more through fear, it seemed to me, of trusting either of the implements within reach of his master, than from any excess of industry or complaisance. His demeanor was dogged in the extreme, and "dat duced bug" were the sole words which escaped his lips during the journey. For my own part, I had charge of a couple of dark lanterns, while Legrand contented himself with the *scarabeus*, which he carried attached to the end of a bit of whip-cord; twirling it to and fro, with the air of a conjuror, as he went. When I observed this last, plain evidence of my friend's aberration of mind, I could scarcely refrain from tears. I thought it best, however, to humor his fancy, at least for the present, or until I could adopt some more energetic measures with a chance of success. In the meantime I endeavored, but all in vain, to sound him in regard to the object of the expedition. Having succeeded in inducing me to accompany him, he seemed unwilling to hold conversation upon any topic of minor importance, and to all my questions vouchsafed no other reply than "we shall see!"

We crossed the creek at the head of the island by means of a skiff, and, ascending the high grounds on the shore of the main land, proceeded in a northwesterly direction, through a tract of country excessively wild and desolate, where no trace of human footsteps was to be seen. Legrand led the way with decision; pausing only for an instant, here and there, to consult what appeared to be certain landmarks of his own contrivance upon a former occasion.

In this manner we journeyed for about two hours, and the sun was just setting when we entered a region infinitely more dreary than any yet seen. It was a species of table land, near the summit of an almost inaccessable hill, densely wooded from base to pinnacle, and interspersed with huge crags that appeared to lie loosely upon the soil, and in many cases were prevented from precipitating themselves into the valleys below merely by the support of the trees against which they reclined. Deep ravines, in various directions, gave an air of still sterner solemnity to the scene.

The natural platform to which he clambered was thickly overgrown with brambles, through which we soon discovered that it would have been impossible to force our way but for the scythe; and Jupiter, by direction of his master, proceeded to clear for us a path to the foot of an enormously tall tulip-tree, which stood, with some eight or ten oaks, upon the level, and far surpassed them all, and all the other trees which I had then ever seen, in the beauty of its foliage and form, in the wide spread of its branches, and in the general majesty of its appearance. When we reached this tree Legrand, turned to Jupiter, and asked him if he thought he could climb it. The old man seemed a little staggered by the question, and for some moments made no reply. At length he approached the huge trunk, walked slowly around it, and examined it with minute attention. When he completed his scrutiny, he merely said.

"Yes, massa' Jup climb any tree he eber see in he life."

"Then up with you as soon as possible, for it will soon be too dark to see what you are about."

"How far mus go up, massa?" Inquired Jupiter.

"Get up the main trunk first, and then I will tell you which way to go—and here—stop! take this beetle with you."

"De bug Massa Will!—de goole bug!" cried the negro, drawing back in dismay—"what for mus tote de bug way up de tree?—golly if I do!"

"If you are afraid, Jup, a great big negro like you, to take hold of a harmless little dead beetle, why you can carry it up by the string—but, if you do not take it up with you some way, I shall be under the necessity of breaking your head with this shovel."

TO BE CONTINUED.

TOO MUCH ELEVATION.

In the recent gossippy letter to the *Territorial Enterprise*, Dan De Quille, writing from Downieville Sierra county, gives the following: "Once upon a time" on a certain Sunday, a certain doctor living here, who like the most reckless of us occaionally gets forty drops within him too much and becomes an immensity himself, was earnestly discoursing in the midst of a group of accuring immensities upon a grand project which he had just conceived. This great project was nothing less than digging a tunnel from Downieville to Forrest City—distance as the crow flies four miles. The party stood in front of a saloon near the end of Duagan bridge. While the doctor was in the midst of a speech setting forth the immense benefits to be derived from the early completion of this grand enterprise—which was to tap all the leads and from an excellent road between the two towns—the minister presiding at one of the churches in the town crossed the bridge on his way to church and came up to the group. Not noticing that the doctor was much intoxicated, he stopped and listened a while to the "grand project." At length, taking advantage of a pause in the doctor's eloquent appeal in behalf of his darling scheme; he said: "Doctor, come with me and I will show you a road much more profitable!" The doctor's bump of combativeness was at once aroused. "What road is that, sir?—what what road is that?" "Why, Doctor, the road to Heaven!" "Road to Heaven! go along, it won't do—won't do, sir; can't overcome the elevation!" The minister passed on, musing.

WHY WOMEN CANNOT ENTER MASONIC LODGES.

When King Solomon was still a young man he had married his seventh wife. She was a beautiful young Ammonitess, with locks as black as the raven's wing, and eyes as bright as the eagle's. It was believed that she was the favored fair one among all the sultanas of the Great King; for his affections were not divided then as they afterward became. She knew her power, and used it unsparingly. In addition to her other qualities, she was as inquisitive as ever was a woman on this earth.

One evening King Solomon attended lodge, on some grand occasion, and stayed out somewhat late. When he returned home, he found the fair Ammonitess in the dumps, and pouting just as the dear wives of Masons do sometimes now when their lords stay out late at the Lodge. She upbraided him with neglecting her, insinuated that he hadn't been to the Lodge as he pretended, and insisted that in future he should give proof that he went there by having herself initiated, so that she might go there and watch him.

"Daughter of Ammon," replied the King," thou hast behaved thyself as one of the foolish women in presuming to question thy lord and master. Thou art not so angry with me as thou pretendest to be; for the true reason of this behavior is thy insatiable curiosity, in which thou excellest Eve herself. Know then, that I here ordain that neither thou, nor any of thy inquisitive sex after thee shall ever enter the portals of a Masonic Lodge; but I shall enjoin the Tyler to pierce through with his drawn sword any woman that shall attempt to enter a lodge; aye, even thee, Queen of Israel though thou be. And that ordinance of this wisest of monarchs has continued in force until this day.

We hope, now, that we have satisfied the curiosity of our fair readers as did King Solomon that of his Queen.

HOW ABSURD.

Our forefathers of the revolution were certainly great asses when they incorporated into the Declaration of Independence, the following silly objections to the conduct of the King of Great Brittain:

1. Keeping in the colonies in the time of peace standing armies.
2. Rendering the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.
3. Imposing taxes without allowing representation.
4. The depriving the colonists of the benefit of trial by jury.
5. For suspending Colonial Legislatures.
6. In inciting insurrection likely to result in an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.
7. Abdicating government, by declaring us out of the mother country.
8. Quartering large bodies of armed troops on the colonists.
9. Sending into the colonies swarms of officers to collect taxes and oppress the colonists.
10. Refusing to pass proper laws for large districts of people unless they would relinquish the right of representotion.
11. Obstructing and interfering with the judiciary, thus denying justice.
12. Interfering with legislative bodies, and dissolving them for opposing with manly firmnes invasions of the rights of the people.
13. Protecting military officers by mock trials, for offences which they have committed against the colonists.

THE FAMOUS JUGGLERS.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* has a New York correspondent who has seen the Japanese acrobats. He says:

"They are small in stature, of a sallow complexion, with high cheek-benes and almond-shaped eyes, and wear their hair after the manner of those who accompanied the embassy to this country in 1860. There are about twenty-four in the troup, among them three females all of whom are said to be expert jugglers. They wear cotton clothes, with wooden clogs for shoes. Their habits and customs are somewhat curious. Their beds, of blue cotton cloth, stuffed about as thick as chair cushions, are spread upon the floor, and each one rolls himself up in his blanket to suit himself. Upon the walls of their apartments is hung a tin case containing three cards, with Japanese characters on each, the whole affair resembling one of our perpetual calendars, found in almost every counting room. Before this they fall down and worship, or at least pay their morning devotions, regularly. The chinese jugglers, I remember, carried their gods along with them, but if there is any "Josh" along with the Japs, I failed to discover him. They are very polite, much more so indeed, than their American visitors. They appear to be very clean, and like plenty of fresh air, persisting in keeping the windows open, though shivering with cold in their cotton dresses. The first thing they inquired for, after landing was a bathing house."

AT one time during the war a large number of officers were stopping at the various hotels in Washington, at the time perhaps when seven brigadiers were hit by the stone that missed the dog at which it was thrown in front of Willard's. At that time one of these terrible youngsters was crying in front of the National—"*Extra Evening Star*, third edition, another great battle," &c. An officer coming out just then, (a captain,) the boy accosts him with: "Colonel, have a *Star?*" [They always indulge in a little flattery of breveting when occasion offers.] The officer buys, and running his eyes over the paper eagerly, calls out: "Here, boy, I don't see any battle!" Getting beyond the range of the officer's foot, he replies: "No, nor you never will, lounging around this 'ere hotel!"

Wit and Humor.

"ANY ONE WILL DO."

A maiden once of certain age,
To catch a husband did engage;
But having passed the prime of life
In striving to become a wife,
Without success, she thought it time
To mend the follies of her prime.

Departing from the usual course
Of point, and such like, for resource,
With all her might, this ancient maid,
Beneath an oak tree knelt and prayed;
Unconscious that a grave old owl,
Was perched above—the mousing fowl!

"Oh give—a husband, give!" she cried,
"While yet I may become a bride,
Soon will my day of grace be o'er
And then, like many maids before,
I'll die without an earthly love,
And none to meet me there above!

"Oh! 'tis a fate too hard to bear;
Then answer this, my humble prayer,
And, oh! a husband give to me!"
Just then the owl up in the tree,
In deep bass tones, cried, "*Whoo—whoo—whoo,*"
"Who, Lord? And dost thou ask me *who?*
Why any one, good Lord, will do."

CURIOUS SUICIDE.—Some time since it was announced that a man at Titusville, committed suicide for the strange reason that he had discovered that he was his own grandfather. Leaving a dying statement explaining this singular circumstance, we will not attempt to unravel it, but give his explanation of the mixed up condition of his kinsfolks in his own words. He says:

"I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother, because she was my father's wife. Some time afterward my wife had a son; he was my father's brother-in-law and my uncle, for he was the brother of my step-mother. My father's wife—i.e., my step-daughter had also a son; he was of course my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his own grandfather I was my own grandfather."

That this was a strange condition of things must be confessed, but we can see no possible reason why it should cause a man to commit suicide.—*Titusville paper.*

COFFEE AND TEA VS WHISKY.—When Dr. Dodge, an electric physician, was lecturing through the State on the evils of tea and coffee, he happened to meet, one morning at the breakfast table a witty son of Erin of the bettet class. Conversation runed to the doctor's favorite subject, and he addressed our friend as follows:

"Well," said the doctor, "if I convince you that they are injurious to your health will you abstain from their use?"

"Sure, and I will, sir."

"How often do you use coffee and tea?" asked the doctor.

"Night and morning sir."

"Well," said the doctor, "do you ever experience a slight dizziness of the brain upon going to bed?"

"I do, indeed I do," replied Erin.

"And a sharp pain through the temples, in and about the eyes in the morning?"

"Troth, I do so."

"Well," said the doctor, with an air of confidence and assurance in his manner, "that is the tea and coffee."

"Is it, indeed? Faith, and I always thought was the whisky I drank."

The company roared with laughter, and the doctor quietly retired.

ENGLISH VS. LATIN.—Once upon a time a company were assembled at a dinner-table down in Georgia, when the conversation turned upon the comparitive merits of the English and Latin languages. A Latinist led off in enthusiastic eulogies upon the power and versatility of his favorite language, and adduced in illustration the celebrated dispatch of Cæsar: "*Veni! Vidi! Vici!*"

"What," said he, "can equal the condensed brevity and force of that?" A guest who had hitherto remained silent, here joined in the conversation, and said he could match it with something more. As I was nearing a certain river the other day, he went on to observe, I met a country girl with a plate of fresh butter on her head, who was on her way to market with it to the village, and who had just forded the stream I had to cross. Accosting her, I inquired, "How high is the river, and what is the price of butter?" She instantly replied, "To my waist, and a shilling!" The roar that greeted this indicated a popular vote, and the Latinist subsided.

A WEDDING FEE.—"Many and many a year ago," how many deponent saith not, a youthful couple appeared at the gateway of a parsonage of a town not a hundred miles from Harvard. Mounted on a sober nag, they also claimed companionship with a bag, evidently filled with some valuable commodity. Dismounting, the gallant youth left his lady and the nag, and proceeded up the avenue of elms leading to the pastor's door, and entered the mansion. Soon reappearing, he waived his hand to the waiting damsel, at the same time calling, in stentorian tones, "Come along, he says he will take beans!" Guiding the steer to the door, the lady was received by her would-be lord, and soon "the twain were made one flesh," and the minister was left in possession of a goodly supply of beans.

A WITTY clergyman had been lecturing one evening in a country village, on the subject of temperance, and as usual, after the lecture the pledge was passed around for signatures.

"Pass it along that way," said the lecturer, pointing to a gang of bloated and red nosed loafers near the door. "Pass it along—perhaps some of those persons would like to join our cause."

"We don,t bite a bare hook," gruffly muttered one of the rummies.

"Well," replied the clergyman, "I believe there is a kind of fish called suckers, that do not bite."

CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ Thad Stevens is sick again.

☞ Liverpool England markets, April 6th give pig metal, 51s. 6d.

☞ The Russian session treaty has been ratified by the Senate.

☞ The Legislative appropriation bill, disburses about four million of dollars.

☞ Ananias William James Andrew Jackson Jones, is a registered colored voter in Washington.

☞ Chase is a candidate for the Presidency and is to be run by Parsons, the Marshall of the District of Columbia, as chief fugleman.

☞ In one family near Dalton, Ga., four children died of starvation in February, and it is believed that others have died from the same cause.

☞ In telegraphy it appears that the New World leads the Old. America has 90,000 miles of telegraph wires; Europe 60,000, and India 3,000.

☞ There is a report that the Governor of Delaware will appoint Thomas A. Bayard, son of the former Senator of that name to the Senatorial vacancy.

☞ The Radical Legislature of Ohio have passed the resolution leaving it to a vote of the people to strike the word "white" from their State Constitution.

☞ A coal mine explosion occurred in the Cloverhill pit, Chesterfield county, Virginia on the 3d instant, by which twenty-five white men and fifty negroes were killed.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed an act abolishing the State tax on personal property, and substituting therefor a levy of $300,000, apportioned upon the different counties of the State according to population.

☞ A hollow log that was picked up as drift-wood in the Mississippi, near St. Louis, proved to contain the body of a dead Indian, in full dress and war paint, with bow and quiver of arrows on his back.

☞ The municipal election in Hartford, Connecticut, was carried by the Democrats on the eighth by six hundred majority, a gain of one hundred and thirty since the State election, one week ago. This will do.

☞ A fight took place at Yorktown, Virginia, a few days ago, between two United States soldiers and a negro procession, during which a negro was shot. The soldiers are in prison awaiting trial by court martial for murder.

☞ Twenty years ago there were no newspapers in California. To-day there are twelve dailies, one tri-weekly, and forty-one weeklies in San Francisco alone. In the remainder of the State there are twelve dailies, one tri-weekly, and seventy-three weeklies.

☞ Sumner introduced a resolution to expel Senator Saulsbury for drunkenness. Well, where's drunken Zack Chandler, drunken Senator Sprague, drunken Dick Yeates? Why don't he include their names? Saulsbury is a democrat, the rest are Radicals. That's what's the matter.

☞ The niggers in Hayti have been trying on the American dodge. They rebelled against President Geffrard, and overthrew the Government. On the thirteenth of March he resigned, and embarked with his family for Jamaica. Certainly as the New York *Tribune* says: "The world moves."

☞ Ohio, Brooke and Hancock counties of West Virginia, constituting the "Pan Handle," which reaches up between the border of Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, are petitioning for annexation to the Keystone State, expecting thereby to lighten their taxes an increase the value of their land.

☞ It is announced that in the steel-rail mills, at the Cyclops steel works, Sheffield, a mass of iron weighing one ton is dropped from a height of thirty-six and a half feet upon the middle of the rail, placed upon supports, as a test of its strength. The rails rarely break, but occasionally bend, under this tremendous trial.

☞ Hon. James A. Bayard, of Wilmington, Delaware, has been appointed United States Senator from that place, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. George Read Riddle. Mr. Bayard formerly occupied the same position, but resigned in 1864. He is an experienced statesman, and his counsel and advice will be of great value at this crisis in the affairs of the nation.

☞ It has been decided by the Commisioner of Internal Revenue, that for the purpose of transferring property from husband to wife, or from wife to husband, or from one of them to both jointly, deeds are made to a third party and then back from him to either or both, such instruments need not to be stamped as conveyances, as there is no sale, but only as agreements; but if they contain powers of attorney, these, should have their appropriate stamps.

☞ It is said that the human body changes entirely every seven years, so that by the time a man has reached his twenty-first year his body has been renewed throughout three times. None of the original particles of which he was composed at the time of his birth remain and he is in fact a new man. A continual process of growth and decay is going on all the time, and the delicate fibres and tissues of his body are renewed as fast as they disappear.

☞ Gen. Frank P. Blair, one of the most gallant soldiers in the army, a man who fought the power of the rebels in St. Louis, and who was opposing slavery when Butler was giving his celebrated votes for Jeff Davis at Charleston, has been rejected by the Senate as Minister to Austria. The Radicals are remarkably fond of soldiers. If Blair had had a blanket over him on one of the battle-field, the Senate would probably have passed him.—*Pittsburg Post.*

☞ The Twelfth Annual Report of the Bond-street Homeopathic Dispensary, founded by Dr. Otto Fullgraff, has just been issued. During the year ending Feb. 1st, 25,056 patients have been treated, of whom 20,809 are reported cured, 1,676 were relieved, and 60 died. In 2,511 cases the results are unknown. The number of prescriptions given was 48,086, including 8,215 out-door visits. Of Asiatic Cholera sixteen cases were treated without a single fatal result.

☞ A great fire commenced in Wilkes-barre, about 5 minutes after 7 on Tuesday morning. It broke out directly opposite the telegraph office, and spread to all the neighboring buildings on both sides of the street. The *Record of the Times* office and fifteen or twenty more buildings were destroyed. The Wyoming Bank, being fire-proof, was saved. The loss is estimated at from $80,000 to $100-000, which is about one-half insured.

☞ Commissioner Harlan, of the Internal Revenue Department, has just made a decision relative to Marriage Certificates and lays down the law and the subject, which all parties interested will do well to make a note of. He says that if a marriage certificate is to be returned to some public officer to constitute part of the public record it requires no stamp, but if it is to be delivered to and retained by the parties, a five cent stamp should be affixed. In other words a marriage certificate, to be valid between parties, must have a stamp attached. Parties holding certificates that are not stamped, should have their documents legalized without delay.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Hall was well filled on Thursday evening, and the exercises began with prayer by the Rev. J. R. Dimm; and after a song by the class, at the request of the Board of Trustees, Hon. Judge Elwell delivered an appropriate and admirable address, in brief reciting the history of the Institute, and urging the friends of education, to push on to thorough completion the building, the grounds, the library and necessary apparatus; and assuring them that thus affording their children the means of an ample education they were bestowing upon them a legacy which would be forever a blessing.

Rev. Mr. Dimm made a suggestion that subscriptions to stock, payable in five annual instalments be made; for the purpose of securing the money needed to complete building and grounds. A suggestion likely to meet with favor.

THE EXERCISES.

The evening exercises were engaged in by the following Misses: L. E. John, Appleman, M. John, Elwell, Lutz, Sharpless, Bittenbender, Clark, Edgar, Caslow, Irving, M'Kinney, M. E. Sharpless, Armstrong, Pursel, Brower, Rupert, Ager, Robbins; and Masters J. M. Clark, Bomboy, Hartman, Neal, G. A. Clark, Pursel, Billmeyer, Pardee, Turnbach, Smith, B. Pardee, G. P. Waller, Irving, Swisher, Rupert, Schuyler, L. Rutter, Sloan, Morris, Lutz, M'Kelvy, Buckalew, Mendenhall, Bittenbender, L. E. Waller, H. Rutter, Dillon, Funk, Thomas, Evans, Edgar, Appleman, Girton, E. Rutter, Woods, G. M'Kelvy, Van Buskirk, Hendershott, J. K. Morris, Jr., Mellick, D. J. Waller, Jr., Little, Unangst, Conner and Elwell.

The speaking and also the scenic representations on Thursday evening were decided improvements on those of the preceding evening. In fact the students were beginning to get the "hang of the new School House," and spoke with more ease and self possession. Indeed, considering that many of them never faced an audience before, they did admirably. Hereafter, when they have a little more confidence, a little more training and a little more experience, we may think to do them kindness and justice by a timely criticism upon style and manner, if then required.

THE FINALE.

There were several pieces and scenes that elicited very decided applause, notwithstanding the positive prohibition upon any such demonstration, announced by Prof. Carver. The regulation exactly meets our views. Such a Hall and such an occasion is no place for noisy applause. In the Senates and public assemblies of Greece, the *profound silence* indicated the intense interest of the audience; and the noise, buzz and shuffling of the assembly betokened to the speaker or actor impatience or disgust. No other thing is so gratifying to an orator as profound attention; for more than any demonstration it indicates the deepest interest in the discourse.

Prof. Carver is right, and we trust he will enforce strictly the rules suggested in his remarks.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION,

AND THE REASON WHY DEMOCRATS OBTAINED THE GREAT VICTORY, OVER WHICH THEY SO MUCH REJOICE.

We beg that our Democratic readers will carefully read and note the following from the New Haven *Register*, one of the organs of the Connecticut Democracy:

"We take the earliest opportunity in this, our first issue after our victory, to render our hearty thanks, and the thanks of every Democrat in the State, to the brave and true men, who, under their own conservative banner, rallied with us to the rescue of the Constitution. Believing them to be acting in good faith, the Democracy allowed them all they asked in the way of platform and candidates, and they asked for nothing inconsistent with their principles or ours. They then took their position in the grand line of patriots, and like Morgan's riflemen in the revolution, they poured their steady fire into the Radical ranks until they struck their colors to the combined Democratic and Conservative forces. There were other honest but half-converted Republicans that wanted to go with us. They were dissatisfied with the disunionists, yet were afraid of the Democracy. Seeing that we can be both just and generous, and learning, as they will learn, that we have been shamefully misrepresented in our policy, our principles and our purposes, they will be with us hereafter in great numbers. All honor to the noble band of Conservatives in Connecticut—and to this every Democrat will say amen."

UNITED STATES COINS AS CURIOSITIES.—We learn from a Philadelphia paper that a complete series of the coins of the United States, consisting of twenty-eight pieces of money, in gold, silver, nickel, and bronze, have been prepared, put up in an elaborately finished case, and that they are to be sent to the French Exposition, duly labelled "coinage of the United States, 1867." We protest against this contribution to the Exposition, and for the following reasons: If they are sent out to convey the idea that these are specimens of the money current in the United States, it is a clear case of false pretences on the part of the exhibitor; if they are forwarded as curiosities, they would fail to surprise, or even interest, any one on the continent, where gold and silver coins, of very much superior coinage in point of execution, are everywhere common; but if the government desires to delight as well as toastonish anybody, let this choice case of coins be publicly exhibited in the leading towns and cities of the United States. Such an exhibition could not fail to revive pleasant recollections of a period when real money was in circulation, and when such money would buy of beef and bread the worth of its represented value.

SPEECH OF HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. President, I listened on the 15th of February to a very interesting and very able speech against this bill delivered by the Senator from Maryland. He spoke with great effect upon that occasion, and his argument was well calculated to carry conviction to the members of the Senate and to the citizens of the country. It is only necessary to say, in brief, that the Senator's effort upon that occasion was equal to his best efforts upon other occasions and at former times. I have great confidence in his intellectual powers; in fact that confidence goes to the extent of inducing the belief that he could have made, if he had then chosen, a speech equally effective and powerful as an intellectual performance upon the opposite side of the question to that which he advocated. But what was remarkable, at least to me as a member of the audience upon that occasion was not the logical or elocutionary power of that member, because those are often manifested by him but it was the immense power of the truth of which he was then the agent and spokesman. That truth yet remains in my memory, and yet influences my judgment. I have not changed the opinions which I then held and which I attempted to maintain when I followed him in the great debate, and when, in the opinion of those of us who spoke against the bill, our arguments even shook the faith and caused a wavering of purpose among men pledged and committed to the fortune of that bill; and that to such an extent that the measure was taken from this Chamber the next morning and committed to the consultations of a secret body of whose proceedings there is no record in the Congressional Globe, nor in any other authentic publication accessible to the public. To-night, sir, the Senator from Maryland stands forward to announce to us that he not only votes for this bill, but that he votes for it in the face of the country against what I may describe justly as that most powerful and exhaustive paper which has come to us from the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Well, sir, his opinion is entitled to respect, and the course which he adopts upon a public question, and especially upon such a public question as this, is one which may well cause those who are juniors in the public service to pause and reconsider the positions which they maintain, if those positions are opposed to that which he assumes.

But, sir, let me call the attention of the Senate to one fact with regard to his exposition of his sentiments on this occasion. Has he argued this bill? Has he come in his remarks within the four corners of this enactment? No, sir. He told us that under the circumstances which exist outside this Chamber with reference to considerations which relate to the future policy and conduct of men in the Southern States, he is induced to give his voice in favor of this measure. Sir, he makes a speech here upon a question which is not before us; he makes a speech here upon the question of the acceptance of the law, if this bill be enacted into a law, by the people of the South. He thinks it is expedient that they should accept it, and his speech may be taken as the expression of his opinion to go for what is worth, to have whatsoever of weight it may merit with those to whom it is really addressed.

I say the speech of the Senator from Maryland did not constitute an argument in favor of the bill; that it was rather an argument in favor of its acceptance. Therefore, in my opinion, the Senator from Maryland has mistaken his forum of debate; his speech belongs to a popular assemblage in the States of the South after this bill shall have passed, and it is not applicable or pertinent to the debate which is taking place here upon its enactment. He thinks it expedient that this measure should be accepted for fear perhaps that a measure more stringent and objectional than this may follow it in the future. I say then, sir, that for aught that appears in his speech, this bill is open to all the objections which were leveled against it in the former debate, and that he has advanced nothing which should influence the judgment of any member of the Senate to induce a vote in its favor.

One thing I will notice in his remarks, and one thing only. He suggests that the existing constitutions under which governments are organized in the States of the South derive their entire validity from the assent of the people of those several States who have established them, and that the recommendations of the President of the United States, when proceedings were instituted for their establishment, possessed no legal force and no legal validity whatever. Of course I agree in that opinion entirely. Those constitutions are valid, and the governments set up under them or created by them are valid likewise, because the people of those States have created and have established them. I agree entirely with the opinion of the Senator from Maryland; but the inherent and ineradicable vice of this bill is, that instead of recognizing the validity of those governments thus established by the people of those States, it declares in the preamble that they have no legal existence, no legal validity whatever, and it proceeds to establish military governments throughout their jurisdiction, and provides for their complete repudiation and for the establishment of other governments in their stead. How any one can hold to the opinion those government have legal validity, have a constitutional existence, that they were properly established by the people of the States concerned, and yet find it in his will to vote for this bill I cannot conceive.

I rose, sir, mainly for the purpose of pointing out the fact that the only argument in favor of the passage of this bill which had been presented to us upon this occasion is addressed to another audience than this, and relates to considerations which will arise after this bill becomes a law, and will be proper for consideration elsewhere than in this Chamber.

I will add but one observation. The President of the United States has not exercised the privilege which he enjoys under the Constitution to withhold this bill from the action of Congress. It was sent to him within ten days of the adjournment, and, if he had chosen to do so, he could, by simple inaction, have prevented the action of Congress upon it again at this session; he could have defeated its enactment into a law by that two-thirds vote which is expected for it by its friends in this Chamber as well as that similar vote which it has already received in the House. In this action of his on this question I entirely concur; in other words, I heartily approve it. Although it was within his power to have defeated the action of Congress, he has, by extraordinary exertion, by zeal and diligence in its examination, and in putting his views upon it in form, transmitted it back to the rerpesentatives of the people and of the States for their judgment. In this he has acted in a manly and proper manner, as became the executive Chief Magistrate of this nation; and I believe that in all his official intercourse with Congress, from the time when he assumed the duties of his high office, he has behaved and conducted himself with eminent propriety, with that courtesy to us which was our due, with that high sense of honor and of public duty in his relation to this department of the Government which became alike his charcter and his station. Whatever of criticism, strong and, in the judgment of some, just criticism, may have been directed against him since he assumed the duties of his high office, has been for matters and things outside of the performance of official duty, has been in other than his official relations with the people of the United States. He has sent this measure, I say, to us in advance of the limit in the Constitution within which it is to be returned for congressional consideration.

Now, sir, acting in this spirit there has been and there will be no disposition to delay action here by unnecessary debate. Those of us who were opposed to this measure were heard upon it fully upon a former occasion. Our opinions are before the country, and they will remain upon record, not for the judgment alone of the men of this age but for the judgment of the men of future times. Upon those arguments and upon this veto message which has now been sent to us, and which, like them, will be placed upon the permanent, enduring records of the country, we are content to stand, and by them we are content to be judged. We have resisted military and despotic government in the American States with whatever of power, whether of argument or of vote, we possessed. We have resisted the illegitimate and unauthorized extension of Federal power in these States of the South which are unrepresented in the two Houses of Congress. We have resisted the degradation and pollution of suffrage by unlicensed and illegitimate power exerted here in the city of Washington. Against all these and other features of the bill which is before us for reconsideration we have struggled; we have done our best. But, sir, we interpose now no unnecessary or factious delay. We are content to be judged by what have we have said and by what we have done. More than this: we are content to be judged by the results of this legislation as those results will be developed in the future; and we cannot we will not doubt what will ultimately be the judgment of history and of mankind upon the minority which has resisted in a manly and proper manner the enactment of an unjust, pernicious, and despotic law.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues scarce; small sales of Rio are reported at 24½c per lb currency. In sugar there is little or nothing doing.

FLOUR.—The market continues very brisk. About 1,200 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$8.00@ 8.50
Northwestern extra	9.8?@ 10.00
Northwestern family	12.00@14.00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.50@ 9.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	10.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	13.00@15.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	15.50@18.00
Rye flour	8.50

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $3.15@3.25; Southern do. at $3.00@3.15, and white at $3.15@3.20; Penna. Rye ranges at about $1.45. In Corn no imprvm't, with sales of 7,000 bus. at $1.10 and $1.11 for yellow, and $1.15 for white. Oats are selling at 67@70c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 1,800 bbls flour; 1,750 bus. wheat; 9,400 bus. corn, 2,750 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS--Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $23.50 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef ranges from $21.25@$23 for Western and city packed. Dressed hogs sell at 8¾@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 15@17c; pickled do at 13@13½c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c, and salted do at 8¾@9½c. Lard sells at 13@13½c ℔ for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair demand and 400 bushels were sold at from $10.50@$11.00 per bus, the latter rate for choice timothy sells at $3.50 and flaxseed at $3.10@$3.12 per bus.

CATTLE MARKET.—Beef cattle were very dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1,300 head sold at the Avenue Drove-yard at prices ranging from 17a18c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 15a16½c for fair to good do, and 13a14c per ℔ for common, as to quality. The market closed very dull within the above range of prices. Cows were unchanged. Sheep were in fair demand. Hogs were dull and lower.

COWS.—Were unchanged; 200 head sold at $50a75 for springers, and $60a90 per head for cow and calf.

SHEEP.—Were in fair demand; 7,000 head sold at 9a9½c per ℔, gross, as to condition.

HOGS.—Were dull and rather lower; 3,700 head sold at the different yards, at rom $10a11 per 100 ℔s, nett.

Pig Iron has been very dull, and the market depressed; prices have ruled in favor of the buyer, and close heavy at $41@44 for No.1 Scotch, and $42 for No. 1 American.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	35
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	13
Hay per ton	28 00

MARRIED.

HOSLER—DREISBACH—At the Forks Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on the 4th instant, by Rev. L. C. Sheip, Mr. W. N. Hosler to Miss Mary E. Driesbach, of Roaringcreek.

HUGHES—HARTER—On the 28th ultimo, by the same, Mr. J. H. Hughes to Miss M. C. Harter, of Briarcreek township.

KASE—CHRISTMAN—In Danville, on the 4th inst., at the M.E. Parsonage, by Rev. M'K. Rettey, Mr. I. D. Kase to Miss Kate Chrisman, bothof Bloomsburg.

STOUT—COAL—In Berwick, on the 19th ultimo, by Rev. A. R. Hottenstein, Peter H. Stout to Miss Alice A Coal, both of Luzerne county.

DIED.

KLINE—In Williamsport, on the 27th ultimo, at the residence of her son, Kephart D. Kline, Mrs. Mary Kline, aged 79 years, 11 months and 8 days.

APPLEMAN—In Booneshoro', Boone county, Iowa, on the 30th ultimo, Anna Laura, youngest daughter of Mathias B. and Sarah Appleman, aged 1 year, 8 months and 1 day.

HARTMAN—In Espy, on the 5th instant, George Hartman, aged about 78 years.

WHITE—In Light Street, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Sarah White, aged about 80 years.

HILL—In Centre township, very suddenly of heart disease, Mrs. Mercy Hill, wife of John Hill, aged —— years.

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES.

Russell's Itch Ointment, immediate and certain cure .... 25 cts.
It is also a sure remedy for scratches on horses.
Russell's Salt Rheum Ointment, is unequaled .... 50 cts.
Russell's Pile Ointment, cures after all other remedies have failed $1 00
These ointments are certain, safe, and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifying.
For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers. General Depot, PINCHOT, BRUEN & HOBART, Wholesale Druggists, 214 Fulton st., (near Greenwich), New York. Sent by mail; Itch, 40c.; S. R. 60c.; Pile, $1.50. mar1'67-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAMANTHA J EVANS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samantha Jane Evans, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. R. Evans, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.
J. R. EVANS, Administrator.
April 12, 1867-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of *Al. Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on *MONDAY the SIXTH DAY OF MAY*, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:
A certain lot or two lots of ground, situate in Germantown, in Conyngham township, Columbia county, containing fifty feet front and two hundred feet deep, bounded on the north by the turnpike, on the west and south by land of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, and on the east by lands of Lawrence Casey, whereon is erected a log house with the appurtenances.
Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Casey.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

JOHN JACOBS,
Has removed from Light Street to Port Noble, in this county; and is prepared to practice as a
VETERINARY SURGEON,
and prescribes for all diseases of Horses and Cattle, and cures
RINGBONE, SPAVIN, &C., &C.
Those desiring to secure his services should address him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr12'67.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Court House Alley, next door to *Columbian* Office,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.
HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,
a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.
Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.
The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,
all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

J. J. BROWER,
Is now offering to the public his Stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Delaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.
Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

APPLICANTS FOR HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND LIQUOR STORE LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that the following persons have made application to the Prothonotary of Columbia County for Tavern, Restaurant and Liquor Store License to be granted at the coming May Term:

Bloom	John Leacock	Tavern
"	John F Caslow	"
"	Geo W Mauger	"
"	Bernard Stohner	"
"	O A Jacoby	"
"	L D Mendenhall,	Liquor Store
"	Wm H Gilmore	Eating House
"	John F Caslow	" "
Beaver	John S Mann	Tavern
"	C Shuman & Son	"
Benton	John J Stiles	"
Berwick	M H Gilchrist	"
Catawissa	Henry J Clark	"
"	J B Kistler	"
"	Philip Gotschall	"
"	J D Runyan	Eating House
"	Levi Keller	Eating House
Centre	John Grover	Tavern
Centralia	A W Creamer	Liquor Store
Conyngham	D T M'Kiernan	Tavern
"	Thomas Monroe	"
"	Samuel Leiby	"
Fishingcreek	E Unangst	"
Greenwood	Cornelius M'Carn	"
"	Milton E Cox	"
"	Joseph F Long	"
"	Humphrey Parker	"
Hemlock	John Hartman	"
Locust	Ludwig Thiele	"
"	Joshua Womer	"
"	John Kline	"
Madison	A K Smith	"
"	Samuel Rimby	"
Montour	Geo H Brown	"
Mt Pleasant	—— Melick	"
Orang.	Jacob Good	"
"	John Snyder	"
"	Israel Mummey	"
Scott	Philip D Keller	"
"	John Savage	"
"	John Hummel	"
"	J D Rice	Eating House

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.
STOHNER & WIDMEYER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜
The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of STOHNER & WIDMEYER, will continue at the "Old Stand" the business of confectionery, fruit, nuts, &c.
BERNHARD STOHNER,
FRED. F. WIDMEYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

BRIDGE ELECTION.—AN ELECTION for Officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of J. B. Kistler, in the town of Catawissa, on *Monday, the Sixth day of May*, 1867, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.
JOHN SHARPLESS,
Catawissa Bridge Office, April 5, 1867. } Secretary.

ORANGEVILLE NORMAL SEMINARY.—The next Term of this Institution will commence on *MONDAY, APRIL 15th*, 1867. Tuition per term of eleven weeks from $4,00 to $6,50. Board in good families per week, $3,
H. D. WALKER, Principal.
Orangeville, April 5, 1867-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decendents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of John K. Grotz, administrator of Robert R. Arthur, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
2. Account of John C. Myers, administrator of Henry Dyer, late of Roaringcreek township, dec'd.
3. Account of Michael Federoff and Mary Mowry, administrators of Michael Mowry, late of Roaringcreek township, dec'd.
4. Account of Johnson H. Ikeler, administrator of Roswell Smith, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
5. Account of Theodore Welliver, administrator of Wm. B. Welliver, late of Madison township, dec'd.
6. First and final account of Reuben Wilson, guardian of Wm. W. Eves, minor child of Charles Eves, dec'd.
7. First and final account of Reuben Wilson, guardian of James B. Eves, minor child of Chas. Eves, dec'd.
8. First and final account of Thomas Reece, administrator of John Reece, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
9. First and final account of Silas and Emanuel Conner, administrators of Samuel Conner, late of Orange township, dec'd.
10. Second account of Jacob and Washington Yeager, administrators of John Yeager, late of Locust township, dec'd.
11. Account of David R. Hower, guardian of Jeremiah Mowrey, minor child of Michael Mowrey, dec'd.
12. Account of Jesse Hoffman, administrator of William Hoffman, late of Centre township, dec'd.
13. Account of Samuel Hidlay, and Wm. J. Hidlay, executors of William Hidlay, late of Centre township, dec'd.
14. Account of James W. Kitchen, administrator of Samuel Kitchen, late of Sugarloaf township, dec'd.
15. Account of Henry Delong, administrator of Peter Delong, late of Centre township, dec'd.
16. Account of A. J. Sloan, administrator of Mrs. Mary Biggs, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
17. Account of John Trembley, guardian of Jas. F. Trump, minor child of Henry Trump, dec'd.
18. Account of John Trembley, guardian of Chas. Trump, minor child of Henry Trump, dec'd.
19. Account of John Shuman, executor of Peter Schmick, late of Scott township, dec'd.
20. First account of Peter Ent, administrator of Thomas W. Young, late of Jackson township, dec'd
21. Final account of Cyrus Robbins, executor of Daniel Stucker, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
22. Account of John F. Conner and George Conner, executors of Thomas Conner, late of Centre township, dec'd.
23. Account of B. S. Merrill, guardian of Clara Bittenbender, minor child of Nathan Bittenbender, dec'd.
24. Account of Joseph Lilley, administrator of Samuel Rentley, late of Scott township, dec'd.
25. Sixth and final account of Peter Ent, one of the executors of Matthew M'Dowell, late of Scott township, dec'd.
26. Account of Marshall G. Kinney, guardian of Clara M'Dowell, a minor child of Theodore M'Dowell.
27. Account of Lemuel Potter, administrator of Charles Stewart, late of Columbia county, dec'd.
28. Account of William W. Trescott, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed of Frederick Rohr, late of Greenwood township, dec'd.
29. The final account of Lewis Yetter, administrator of Catharine Drumheller, late of Catawissa township, dec'd.
30. The final account of Lewis Yetter, administrator of Elias Fenstamacher, dec'd.
31. The final account of Lewis Yetter, executor of Mary M Adams, late Mary M Hower, late of Franklin township, dec'd.
32. Account of Jonas Fahringer, administrator of Elizabenth Marks, late of Locust township, dec'd.
33. Account of Thomas Stackhouse, guardian of Elizabeth Stackhouse, minor child of M. Karschner, late of Pine township, dec'd.
34 Account of Robert East, administrator of Samuel East, late of Scott township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of William Buckalew, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of Robert Gillaspy, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. Widow of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
4. Widow of George R. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
5. Widow of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, deceased.
6. Widow of Adam Lutz, late of Benton township, deceased.
7. Widow of Alexander Yeaple, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
8 Widow of George M'Ewen, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
9 Widow of Henry Hssler, late of Beaver township, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

GRAND JURORS FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Andrew Madison.
Briarcreek—Isaac Bower.
Boro. Berwick—John M'Anall.
Benton—Isaac K. Krickbaum.
Centre—Samuel Hutchison, Elias Creasy.
Catawissa—Henry J. Miller.
Conyngham—Daniel T. M'Keirnan.
Fishingcreek—David Savage, George M. Howell, Jackson Ale.
Greenwood—Humphrey Parker.
Hemlock—Peter Brugler.
Jackson—Robert Edgar.
Mt. Pleasant—Daniel Vanderslice, Elias Howell.
Mifflin—Aaron Masteller, John B. Angle.
Maine—Aaron Miller.
Madison—William Pursell.
Pine—Shadrick Eves.
Roaringcreek—Abraham Beaver.
Sugarloaf—Wheeler Shultz, Richard Kile.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Josiah H. Furman, Isaiah Hartman, Thomas J. Wenner.
Briarcreek—Enos Adams, John Fester, jr.
Beaver—Charles F. Mann, Nathan Bredbender, Nathan Bredbender, sr.
Boro. Berwick—William H. Rittenhouse.
Catawissa—John Martz, Adam Federoff.
Franklin—George Hartman.
Fishingcreek—Wm. Ash, Philip Appleman.
Greenwood—James Manning, John Miller.
Hemlock—Hugh W. M'Reynolds, Andrew J. Emmett, Isaac Pursell William H. Shoemaker, Wm. Winterstoon, John Betz.
Locust—Peter Miller, Jacob Harner.
Mifflin—John C. Heller.
Montour—Isaac Mowry.
Madison—Wm. Bartold, Samuel Rimby, jr.
Mt. Pleasant—Peter Hippenstiel.
Orange—Jesse Brunstetler.
Pine—Ira Pursell.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Bariz.
Scott—John Shuman, A. G. Thornton.
Sugarloaf—Josiah R. Fritz, Henry C. Hess.

TRIAL LIST FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

1. Wm. L. Lance vs. Alfred Creveling et. al.
2. Benjamin Zarr and Wife vs. Wm. Sharpless.
3. Edward Hilner vs. The Locust Mountain Coal Company.
4. M. Chamberlin use vs. Silas D. Edgar.
5. Jacob Remley vs. The Catawissa Railroad Co.
6. Henry F. Nuss vs. The Borough of Berwick.
7. Eli Lines vs. Miles C. Abbott et. al.
8. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
9. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
10. Mary E. Green vs. R. S. Howell et. al.
11. John Lavens vs. Barney M'Brearty.
12. David Yeager vs. Clinton Dewitt et. al.
13. John W. Lescher vs. Peter S. Rishel.
14. Woolley & Pohe vs. John W. Lescher.
15. Elias Krum use vs. Daniel Krum's adm'r's.
16. Phoebe Fry vs. Daniel Krum's adm'r's.
17. Wm. A. Marr vs. James Dyke.
18. Sylvester J. Faux vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
19. Jacob S. Evans vs. W. C. Green's adm'r.
20. J. P. Fincher vs. Isaac Yetter.
21. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Abel Thomas.
22. Jacob A. Swisher vs. Richard Lyons.
23. George Brown vs. Leonard Stedmann.
24. Wm. M. Hoagland vs. Barney M'Brearty.
25. Jas. Stackhouse vs. Thos. Stackhouse's Ex'r's.
26. Joseph Lilley vs. Peter Melick.
27. Stroud & Brown vs. Andrew Creveling.
28. Deborah Dean vs. Owen L. Dean.
29. Edward M'Call et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
30. Clark Stewart and Wife vs. E. C. Cleaver.
31. Franklin Yocum vs. William T. Shuman.
32. William Fenson et. al. vs. Simon C. Shive.
33. John P. Strohmoyer vs. Samuel Neyhard.

BRIDGE NOTICE.—THE PRESIdent and Directors of the Catawissa Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. (seventy-five cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the tenth instant.
JOHN SHARPLESS,
Catawissa Bridge Office, April 5, 1867. } Treasurer.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. [apr5'67-6m.

N. D. STILES,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,
always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.
Orangeville, February 15, 1867-2m.

NEW DRUG STORE.
"OUR OWN"
PREPARATIONS,
Superior to the many patent nostrums flooding the country.
CAMPHOR ICE, WITH GLYCERINE,
A delightful compound for whitening, beautifying, and softening the skin, will remove tan, freckles and blotches from the skin, is a certain remedy for chapped and sore lips and hands, as an application to cutaneous eruptions it has no equal. Price 25 cents per box, at HENDERSHOTT'S.
TONIC BITTERS,
Containing no whisky or other intoxicating ingredients, a pleasant and effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, low spirits, debility, derangements of the liver, etc., etc. Try it. Pint Bottles 50 cents each, at HENDERSHOTT'S.
BALSAM OF HOREHOUND,
A safe, speedy and certain cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, etc., etc., affording immediate relief in all affections of the throat and lungs. It has no equal. Price 50 cents, at HENDERSHOTT'S.
SHAMPOO LIQUID,
For cleaning the head and removing dandruff, preventing loss of hair and diseases of the scalp, by removing the cause. Price 25 cents, at HENDERSHOTT'S.
☞ TO FARMERS AND HORSEMEN.
SPRAIN AND SWEENY LINAMENT.—The most efficacious application in use for sprains and swelling, bruises, spavin, ring-bone, spring-halt, foundered feet, galls, mange, etc., etc. Price 50 cents per bottle, at HENDERSHOTT'S.
All the above preparations prepared only and for sale by HENDERSHOTT,
apr5'67 Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Of a Silver Medal
WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 29, 1866.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
☞ Sold by L. S. MOYER, Bloomsburg, Pa., and Druggists generally. [apr5'67-6m.

$100 REWARD!

STOP THE THIEF!

Was stolen from the subscriber on Monday the 18th inst., TWO HORSES, ONE TOP BUGGY, square box, a set of double harness, two horse blankets, a robe and whip. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the property.

Description of the Horses.—One Bay Horse fifteen hands high, six years old, carries a straight neck, heavy tail, and is heavy limbed. One light dappled gray horse, fifteen and a half hands high, coming six years old, has a large head and Roman nose, is a pretty heavy chunk of a horse, carrys tolerably well, good mane and tail.

Description of Buggy.—One single seated Top Buggy, square box, having on the side of the box the initials "G. R.," plate on hind spring box "Wm. Stern & Son," one Buffalo Robe marked "Jacob Diehl."

Description of the Man.—Registered J. B. Brown, aged between twenty-five and thirty years, in height about six feet, slender built, pale complexion, has no wiskers but wore a mustache, hair of a brownish color, had on light pants and vest, and a brown overcoat, wore a large scarf around his neck.

The above reward will be paid to any person or persons on the apprehension of the said thief and the delivery of the property to its owner, or $50 for the recovery of the property.

GEORGE REISWICK.
Bloomsburg, Pa., March 29, 1867.

THE LOST CAUSE,
THE ONLY STANDARD OFFICIAL
SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.
By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.
SAMUEL SCHWEPPENHISER OF MIFFLIN Township, has procured the Agency of Columbia County, for the sale of the above work. It comprises a full account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the World's history. Complete in one large volume of nearly 800 pages, with
TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS
of distinguished Confederate leaders. The history of the vanquished has too often fallen to the pen of the victor, and to insure justice to the Southern cause, the pen must be taken by some Southern man who is willing to devote his time and talents to the vindication of his countrymen, in a history which shall challenge the criticism of the intelligent, and invite the attention of all honest inquirers. Such a work will be of peculiar interest to the candid and intelligent public of the North, and is of the utmost importance to the people of the Southern States. Mr. Pollard, of all writers in the South, is doubtless the best qualified to prepare a complete and standard history of the War, and to commit to the present and future generation a faithful and worthy record of their great struggle and of a cause lost, save in honor, having been employed during the entire period of the War, as editor of a Richmond newspaper. [feb8'67.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of May next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace and the Constables of the said county of Columbia that they be then and there in their proper person at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated { L.S. } at Bloomsburg, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.) SAMUEL SNYDER, *Sheriff.*

Bloomsburg, March 29, 1867.

PELOUBET ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—Unanimously awarded the First Prize, a Gold Medal,
"AS THE BEST CABINET ORGANS."
American Institute, New York, October, 1865.
Being pronounced superior in quality, power and variety of tone, and in number of combinations.
"As the best Instruments of America were there contending, whichever won the battle would have nothing left to conquer."—*American Art Journal.* (edited by a well-known musical critic.)
They have also taken the first premium wherever exhibited this season.
PEDAL ORGANS, one, two and three, banks of keys—six sizes—$250 to $1,500. Without pedals, single and double bank in great variety, $65 to $450. These Organs, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, unequalled pedals, and general organ-like effects, are superior for churches, halls, parlors and schools. They are put up in cases of solid walnut, fancy veneered walnut (new and unique styles) and elegant rosewood, of splendid designs and finish, and of the best workmanship;—it being intended that each instrument shall be a model of its class. All instruments down to a five octave portable Melodeon, have the beautiful Tremolante stop, without extra charge.
A large assortment constantly on hand at our General Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, 841 Broadway.
Our illustrated circular and price lists, with new styles, are now ready. Send for a circular.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 841 Broadway,
mar8'67-3m.] New York City.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANOS.
THE PIANO OF AMERICA.
These Pianos are universally acknowledged by competent judges equal to the best Piano made. For references, they have many thousand city and country residents, including large numbers of the High Schools, Seminaries, &c.
These Pianos have not only stood the continual use and heavy practice of one year, but have been used the last fifteen years to the utmost satisfaction of those using them.
They have taken premiums and medals wherever exhibited. Such has been the demand for Pianos, that Messrs. Haines Bro's, have been compelled to enlarge their works to the extent of 24 to 30 Pianos a week.
Having now one of the most extensive and complete factories in the United States, factories alone covering over three-fourths of an acre of ground, comprising a frontage of 219 feet on the Avenue.
They are undoubtedly the cheapest first class Piano in market. Fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send for illustrated circular.
HAINES BRO'S.,
356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372
mar8'67-3m. Second Avenue, New York City.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

John W. Miles has been rejected as Post Master at Danville.

THE Bill authorizing the townships of Bloom and Hemlock to erect a poor house has become a law.

WE have received our Power Press and Engine, but at too late a day to print this week's edition on it.

INFORMATION is wanted at this office as to the post-office addresses of Charles H. Brobst and Peter Hanshaw.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND CO. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

THE largest, best and cheapest assortment of Stoves and Tinware in the county, is at the store of William M. Ent, Lightstreet. 4t.*

WILL the Editors of that excellent periodical, *The Home Journal* send us Nos. 10 and 13 which have failed to reach us? We miss them very much.

IF those of our readers who subscribed at Nob Mountain for *The Old Guard*, and failed to get it will send us a statement of the facts we will try and secure the volume as agreed upon.

FOR several days past the mountains on the opposite side of the river have been on fire. The view at night is a magnificent one reminding the observer of the distant camp-fires of a large army on the bivouac.

OUR enterprising neighbors Stohner & Widemoyer have moved into the "Robison" building nearly opposite their former place of business. For business tact and energy they are unsurpassed, and deserve the cordial support of the community.

WE are requested to announce that J. W. Youngs, Colporteur of the American Tract Society will soon resume his duties, and those desiring books, etc., can be supplied by him. Any communication addressed to Orangeville, will reach him.

ON Monday last, while Mr. James Freeze was moving from Rupert the goods and chattels of Peter Harman the horses became frightened and ran off, throwing Mr. Harman off of the wagon. He has several ugly cuts, and severe contusions but sustained no serious injury.

WE have received the Scranton City *Journal* edited by Benedict Brothers, and are pleased to find it a clean well printed, and readable sheet. We do not know whether it is Radical or not; but hope so good a paper will not be devoted to the advocacy of so bad a cause.

THE Apache Indians of Arizona Territory, attacked the men in charge of the Mourey Mine, killed one and wounded several. Oscar Buckalew, nephew of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, was dangerously wounded. Five Indians were killed and a number wounded. The savages were well armed with guns and rifles.

P. JOHN is much distressed about our buckwheat cake. The difference between us is, we confess our faults, and he does not. For instance, when our neighbor was Assessor, *and certified to the accounts of one of his subordinates which he knew was false*, that was in our opinion a greater crime than taking one too many of Mr. Cole's cold buck wheat cakes.

WE should like to call special attention to each new advertisement, but their number prevents such notice. We feel assured though that our readers will carefully look over each one because they can then tell where to buy cheapest. A business man who is too close to advertise will be certain to charge a huge percentage on his business.

BASE BALL.—We observe that the Clubs throughout the State are organizing for a new campaign. Is it not time for our young men to move in this matter? We have the best kind of material out of which to form a club that would be a credit to the county. With last year's experience before us, we can avoid the difficulties which then met us. The exercise is a good one, the game exciting, and is a far better outlet for youthful spirits than the bar-room, or gambling saloon. We have pleasant grounds, the necessary bats, bases etc., and all we need is an effective organization.

THE last week's *Republican* says, "Through the unsparing use of money, the defection of Senator Dixon, etc.," the Democrats have carried Connecticut. It would seem, then, that Senator Dixon has some influence in his own State, though a Johnson man. Of course the Radicals used no money! *They do, however, in Columbia county;* though some of them affirm that it never gets beyond P. John's pocket. How much did he get when Scranton was running for Congress?

We know this Connecticut election is a home thrust, for it is the loss of a State which has been Radical for eleven years, and which gave a Radical majority two years ago of over 11,000! Pretty evenly balanced, indeed!

IN Bloom township, Columbia county, where Geary had seventy majority last Fall, the Democrats, last week, elected their whole ticket by from thirty to forty majority.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

A slight mistake. The Democrats did not think it worth while to make any ticket at all. Of the number of officers elected *eight* are radicals. The question involved in the election was not of a partisan character.—*Republican.*

What a whopper! The Democrats and Conservatives *did* make a ticket, in opposition to the one made by the Radicals. There were *not* eight Radicals on our ticket, and we ask the *Republican* to name them *or stand convicted of falsehood.* True, the *issues* were local, but the nominations were *political*, made by party caucuses, and each side made efforts to elect their own ticket.

P. JOHN publishes an extract purporting to come from the *Tribune*, pulling Ulysses Mercur, and over which he chuckles hugely. We dare him to give us the number and date of the *Tribune* containing said extracts.—*Columbian.*

The editor of the *Columbian* is so anxious to get an *early copy* of the *Republican* that he sends his boy over after one before they are revised and corrected. Had he waited until his proper time came he would have found the 'extract' credited to the *York True Democrat* which our compositors in setting up mistook for the *New York Tribune.*—*Republican.*

Caught again, Mr. *Republican!* Do give up these tricks to manufacture capital. You are certain to be caught, and then it is so awkward to make so many excuses. Of course the "boys" make all the mistakes, and besides the last one is *so* natural; *York True Democrat* sounds so much like *New York Tribune, even P. John* might be excused for making the error.

As to sending our boy after the *Republican*, it is a "no such thing." We never attempted to get the *Republican* before its regular issue *but once*, and then we went in person, and for the purpose of copying a long advertisement which was to be inserted in the COLUMBIAN.

WE have received the first number of the *Lycoming Daily Gazette*. We are rejoiced at this token of enterprise on the part of our cotemporary, and we have no doubt the public spirited citizens of Williamsport will amply sustain so deserving an undertaking.

We have been a constant reader of the *Gazette*, and must acknowledge that in candor and ability it has no superior in the State. It has studiously avoided the vulgarisms of such men as Brick Pomeroy, and by its course has consolidated the party, and given a word of encouragement to those desirous of leaving the Radical ship. Nothing is plainer than the fact that the Democracy, to succeed, must have more recruits, and these recruits must come from the Radical ranks. It is not possible to make converts *by abuse, but by candid argument and facts.* We should deal with Radical leaders and measures with unsparing severity, but to any man who is willing to join with us in crushing out the fanatics, who now rule the land, we are ready to co-operate, as did the gallant Democracy of Connecticut.

OUR Constitution was made nearly a hundred years ago. It was the work of wise, honest, and patriotic men.—*Republican.*

But, were the framers of the Constitution now living, would they receive the support of those Radicals who are now blating about their wisdom, honesty and patriotism? Not a bit of it; they despise the Constitution as handed down to us. Then how could they give their support to those valiant men, the authors of this boon to American liberty?

If our "patriotic?" neighbor would have his readers know the truth, he would tell them that the fanatics of the present Congress, whom he supports, have devised almost every means within their power to amend the original Constitution, the authors of which he speaks so highly. And a pretty thing they have made of it.

THE Act to repeal the law of last session, locating a State road from the borough of Centralia, this county, to the borough of Ashland, in Schuylkill county, has passed finally and been approved by the Governor.

The repeal of the act was demanded by the citizens of Conyngham township, through petitions numerously signed; the petition alleging that the act was passed last winter without their knowledge. The people of Ashland, through their representatives made a strong, determined and persistent effort to defeat the repeal of the act, but our Senator and Representative were fully able to successfully carry out the wishes of their constituents in Conyngham.

The bill to prevent the fishing with poisonous bait in the Susquehanna and its tributaries in the county of Columbia, passed finally on Tuesday last.

THE "two lawyers" who preside over the *Columbian* are turning their attention to writing religious squibs. The pious dodge might answer if they only practiced what they teach. There is a difference between profession and practice.—*Republican.*

The "two lawyers" do not lay any claim to superior moral excellence. They candidly confess that *P. John is not their model.* They *do* claim, however, that the COLUMBIAN is a Christian sheet; that it contains matter,—"religious squibs" if you please, suited to a very large proportion of our people; and that they have excluded profane expressions, indecent advertisements, and obscene jokes. Nor have they puffed magazines whose avowed determination was stated to be "the destruction of Bible worship, and Bible reading." It may be true they do not follow its teachings as closely as they should, yet they believe it to be a volume of truth and inspiration. Can our radical opponent say as much?

D. A. Beekly has opened a shoe store on the corner of Main and Market streets where the Post office used to be. The assortment is the largest and most select ever brought to this town, embracing every variety of shoes, gaiters, etc. etc. He proposes making this business a specialty and we would advise all who need anything in his line to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For several days there has been a rush to the establishment, especially of females, but he has a stock large enough to supply all demands.

THE Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday. Senator Jackson was called home on Tuesday, in consequence of the serious illness of his father. The proposed act to change the venue in the case of the persons indicted for refusing the vote of Mr. M'Donald of Centralia, passed the Senate, but was negatived by the House Committe, through the exertions of our member, and therefore failed to become a law.

PIANOS tuned by GEORGE ELWELL, Bloomsburg, Pa. 4t.

THE COLUMBIAN, the official organ of the Democratic party in Columbia County, published at Bloomsburg, Pa., by Messrs. Brockway & Freeze, gentlemen of undoubted ability, as the columns of their paper attest, is a welcome visitor to our *sanctum*. The "Columbian" receives, as it justly deserves, the support of the leading, influential Democrats of Columbia county, and is decidedly the ablest organ the Democracy *ever* had in in that county to vindicate their time-honored principles and usages; and we are pleased to learn it is meeting with triumphant success. A new Steam Power Press has just been added to the office at a cost of $2,500 in connection with other material. The origin of the COLUMBIAN was in consequence of a schism in the party caused by reckless and ambitious demagogue office seekers who cared more for self-aggrandizement than for principles, who had been petted and pampered by the party that gave them political existence, until they had grown great in their own conceptions, and Forney-like, run the dagger to the heart of their benefactor the moment it failed to subserve their interests. But thanks to the gallant Democracy of Columbia county they would not be Forneyized, would not be "kill" and the traitor-crew who would thus destroy the life of their party lie prostrate and bleeding at its feet, compelled to "leave their county for their county's good," and in place of their fossil remains has sprung into existence, phœnix-like, a paper which is an ornament to the party, a credit to its originators, and the accepted and acknowledged organ of the Democracy of Columbia county.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

IF "Columbia," the Bloomsburg correspondent of the *Montour American*, will call at our office and make himself known he will learn something to his advantage. We will treat him civilly, and after the style of Father Abraham, "tell him a story." We may be able to co-operate with him in bringing the repentant wanderers back to the true fold.—*Republican.*

"Columbia" it seems has touched a sore spot. In a letter to the *American* he speaks of the Republican losses in this County and gains in Montour. The matter is so suggestive that for once our neighbor promises to be civil. Undoubtedly he would even permit "Columbia" to treat to some of that "lemonade."

As to his ability or desire to bring back the "wanderers" we much doubt. At any rate, immediately below he speaks of the "*Copper Johnsons*" as a meaner class than the "*Copperheads*," and that "those who counsel forbearance to these men are very foolish to say the least."

"Columbia," therefore, will see what prospect there is of making a treaty of peace between the malcontents, and the Great Mogul of the Party in this County.

THE *Wyoming Republican* (not the editor) has been suspended. Evidently, the people of Wyoming county no more appreciate the efforts of William Burgess, than did the people of this county. Personally, we have towards Mr. Burgess the kindest feelings. While teaching our "young ideas how to shoot" we ever found him kind, benevolent, and amiable; but when he left educational pursuits for political ones, he mistook his calling, and is now where he started. His paper is for sale, but now is a bad time to sell Radical sheets, because the skirmish at the East is but the prelude to general conflict along the whole line, when radicalism, disunionism, negro suffrage and all other heresies will be arrayed against the Democratic and Conservative element in the North, *in which contest we are bound to triumph.* The Radicals feel it, and hence are making desperate efforts to rally their followers.

THE ESTRAY LAW.—We are often asked what the law is in regard to estray cattle, sheep, &c. It is as follows: It is made the duty of all persons having estrays in their possession to advertise them within thirty days, or as soon as known to be strays, and if no owner shall appear and make out his property in said stray within ninety days after the publication of said advertisement; the person taking up the same shall apply to a Justice of the Peace in the same township, who is required to issue a warrant to a Constable, who, after giving ten days notice, is required to sell the same—the money for which is to be paid into the hands of the Justice of the Peace, who is to pay all reasonable charges for the cost of keeping, registering, advertising, selling, &c., and the balance, if there be any, is to be paid into the county treasury.

The testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee a few days ago upon Gen. BUTLER's charges against the President, that certain deserters from the army were pardoned by Mr. JOHNSON to enable them to vote in West Virginia last October, completely refutes the allegations made by BUTLER. Surgeon M'EWEN and others who had anything to do with the transaction have been examined, and the evidence corroborates the dispatch on this subject a few days ago, in which it was stated that, so far as the President is concerned the Democratic candidate in Virginia had nothing to do with the pardons; that the alleged deserters were not deserters, and that they did not get their certificates from the War Department, and could not therefore legally vote until about a month after the election in Virginia.

OUR Radical opponent alleges that we used an article from the *Daily News* without credit. Is that worse than copying articles from the *New York Tribune* which were never there, for the purpose of glorifying Mercur? Or is it worse than *stealing* "original" poetry? "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

LIEUT. GEN. SHERMAN will visit Europe and the Holy Land the coming summer. He has engaged passage in one of the steamers that will sail next month.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XV.

PHILIP PENDLETON COOKE.—CONTINUED.

But we turn from these sad scenes to a short contemplation of the volume before us.

It is much to be regretted that our author did not live to carry out his original intention, as announced in the preface to what he has published. The entertaining and romantic adventures chronicled by Sir John Frolssart, tipped and embellished by the rich fancy and delicate invention of the poet, could not have failed to enchant the public, and to connect inseprably the names of the historical romancist, and the poetical historian. Whether he invents or paraphrases, he is equally happy; and having as he says "made his verse for Emily," it is probably more highly polished than it otherwise would have been. The volume is not so well known as it deserves to be; and it certainly contains more beauties than many of the minor poets of Great Britan, repeated editions of whose works are called for.

We have just read over the "Master of Bolton," for the purpose of making some selections from it; but, in truth, the whole story is so closely woven that we cannot detach any portion without doing it injustice; and yet we cannot resist copying the opening of

PART III.

Attended by her happy hours,
The maiden May walks garlanded;
The earth is beautiful with flowers,
And birds are jocund overhead.

While valleys, verdant from the showers,
By fertile eaves of April shed;
Give promises, to the hungry towers,
Of summer fruits and autumn bread.

Look forth upon the hills and see
The dark green umbrage of the vine!
This year the promises to be
A liberal mother with her wine.

And mark the peasants on the lea,
Dancing in joyous intertwine,
Of swift limbs, to the melody
Of dull tambourant and viol fine.

Two of the five ballads are original; the other are paraphrased from the old chronicler, and we are rather inclined to prefer the former. With all their richness, however, the smaller poems, written with less pretension, and with less care perhaps, are almost superior to the ballads. So dear a lover of nature and field sports must of course pay the court of a poet to his mistress, and accordingly we find the most of them referring in one way, and another to the woods and streams. From the longest of these, entitled "The Mountains," we give the conclusion:

Our life on earth is full of cares,
And the worn spirit oft despairs
Under the groaning load it bears.

When such dark moods will force their way,
When the soul cowers beneath their sway
Go forth, as I have done to-day.

Book nature is a for severe
To pallid fear and shadowy fear,
And lifts the fallen to valient cheer.

Heed her good promptings, muse and learn,
And, happy, to thy toils return
With a clear heart and courage stern."

The mind rested, the body invigorated and the stern work of life resolutely undetaken. This world is not a play ground, and the men women who carry on its daily progress have often need of spiritual food and bodily rest. Both can be had in the forest, for there the God of Nature speaks to the soul.

In the little poem of "Florence Vane" the author struck the chord of the popular heart. It is a gem, and not having seen it in the newspapers for several years, I copy it for you, here.

FLORENCE VANE.

I LOVED thee long and dearly,
Florence Vane;
My life's bright dream, and early,
Hath come again;
I renew, in my fond vision,
My heart's dear pain,
My hope, and thy derision,
Florence Vane.

The ruin lone and hoary,
The ruin old,
Where thou didst hark my story,
At even told,—
That spot—the house Elysian
Of sky and plain—
I treasure in my vision,
Florence Vane.

Thou wast lovelier than the roses
In their prime;
Thy voice excelled the closes
Of sweetest rhyme;
Thy heart was as a river
Without a main,
Would I had loved thee never,
Florence Vane!

But, fairest, coldest wonder!
Thy glorious clay
Lieth the green sod under—
Alas the day!
And it boots not to remember
Thy disdain—
To quicken love's pale ember,
Florence Vane.

The lilies of the valley
By young graves weep,
The pansies love to dally
Where maidens sleep;
May their bloom, in beauty vying,
Never wane
Where thine earthly part is lying,
Florence Vane!

But when all is said of Philip Pendleton Cooke that his poems as such demand, it remains to be added that there is no line or allusion in them any where, which does not breathe the sternest justice, the purest morality, and the most exalted christian principles.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CATAWISSA, PA.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 19, 1867.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon.

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER

ELASTIC-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is twi rought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $40; with Hemmers, $45. Their No. 2 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly see the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $35; with Hemmers, $40.

These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, *Agent,*
Hartman's Building,
BLOOMSBURG,
Mar29'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	1,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	500,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	350,000
Springfield	350,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar8'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
STATIONERS,
STEAM POWER PRINTERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
509 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a specialty of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,

having machines specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb8'67-1y.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, pig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE.

A full assortment for carpenters. I have plates—all kinds, saws; hand, panned, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, clamps, augers, bevels, mallets, brushes, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY.

I have coal hods, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, pipes, coffin trimmings, Emery, red cloth, white cloth, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, pins, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, bird cages, enamelled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, stoves pans, bread axes, nails,

Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Tububles skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarrot rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHAMBERLAIN

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PROSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 512 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY,
OF
SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these for the above lands to be the embellishment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantages of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds of coal already developed, was carefully obtained and added together, the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Black Mountain," or "Diamond Vein" veins, is thirty-one and a half feet, thick, every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and save the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" Vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.
March 1, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.
Light Street, January 4, 1867.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Farmer's Department.

External Application of Castor Oil.

It is said castor oil is much better to soften and redeem old leather, than any other oil known. When boots and shoes are greased with it, the oil will not at all interfere with the polishing afterwards, as in the case with lard, olive, or any other oil. In Harrisburg, the old leather hose of some of the fire companies were greased with it, and found to become almost as soft and flexible as new leather. Leather belts for transmitting motion in machinery will usually last three or five years, according to the wear and tear they are exposed to; when greased with castor oil they will last ten years or more as they always remain flexible and do not crack. Besides this advantage castor oil prevents slipping, so that a belt three inches wide, impregnated with it, will be equal to a belt four and a half inches wide without castor oil. It is necessary however, to wait twenty-four hours till the oil has disappeared from the surface and penetrated the leather, otherwise the freshly greased surface will cause slipping. That rats and other vermin detest anything impregnated with castor oil and will not touch it, is another advantage.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Rules for Cow Management.

Cows should run dry six weeks before calving. I milked closely toward calving the calves will be poorer.

A cow newly come in should not drink cold water in cold weather but moderately warm slop. Calves intended for raising should be taken from the cow within a few days, and they will be less liable to suck when they are old. Feed them first on new milk for a while, then skim milk taking care that all the changes are gradual, by adding only a portion at first.

Hearty eaters are desirable for cows, and may usually be selected while calves. A dainty calf will be a dainty cow.

Heifers dried up too early after calving will always run dry about the same time in after years—therefore be careful to milk closely the first year until about six weeks before calving.

Spring cows should come in while they are yet fed on hay, and before they are turned to grass, which will be more likely to prevent caked bag and milk fever.

Facts Worth Remembering.

A correspondent gives the following facts worth remembering:

It is worth while for all farmers everywhere, to remember that thorough culture is better than three mortgages on their farm.

That an offensive war against weeds is five times less expensive than a defensive one.

That good fences pay better than lawsuits with neighbors.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in the summer than purchased in the winter.

That a horse who lays his ears back and looks lightning when any one approaches him is vicious. Don't buy him.

That scrimping the feed of fattening hogs is a waste of grain.

That over-fed fowls won't lay eggs.

That cows should always be milked regularly and clean.

How to Raise Early Potatoes.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* thus gives his method of raising early potatoes: "I thoroughly plough the ground as early as the spring will permit, put it in a nice condition, and strike out the rows the same as corn, three feet apart and shallow. Then drop the seed about fifteen inches apart and cover with a hoe; about one inch deep is sufficient to keep out frost, and the heat of the sun on the surface soon sprouts the potatoes. I generally grow Buckeyes for early potatoes. There may be earlier varieties, but not so good. Last season I used them continually from the 8th June, and that was before there was any potatoes in the market, except a few from Norfolk. I don't want any long manure about my potatoes would sooner have none. This plan of raising potatoes is equally good for the late ones, on stiff or wet lands."

Propagation from Roots.

Root plants are freely grown from small pieces of roots cut from the parent. Very few amateurs are aware how easily they may increase their stocks of raspberries, blackberries, or seeding pears, apples, quinces, etc. by simple pieces of the roots. Early in the spring scrape the earth away carefully from around the tree or plant that you wish to propagate; then, with a sharp knife, cut from the roots pieces from an inch to three-inches long; take them to a piece of well prepared ground, raked smooth on top; lay them on it, at distances of three to six inches apart; cover with an inch deep of clean sand, and then about two inches of peat muck, or light rotten leaf mold. Nearly every piece or root will grow, and in the fall present you good strong plants.

Save the waste Bones.

There is in almost every family a daily waste of bones, that if saved and applied to the roots of the pear tree and grapevines in the garden, would supply yearly sufficient manure for one hundred plants.

We have seen the roots of a pear tree turn from a two-thirds radius of the circle to embrace and feed upon a few bones that were buried on one side of the tree. Hoare, in his, "Treatise on the Vine," gives an account of the roots of the vines passing through dry clay to reach a bone, giving out no lateral or fibrous roots until it reached the bone, but when there, sent out numerous fibers, perfectly embracing and covering it.

Wasteful.

The Boston *Post* says Vermont farmers waste manure enough every year to pay for the breadstuffs that the State gets from the West.

For the Young Folks.

The Thief and the Dog.

A Thief coming to rob a house would have stopped the barking of a dog by throwing sops to him. "Away with you!" said the Dog; "I had my suspicons of you before, but this excess of civility assures me that you are a rogue."

A bribe in hand betrays mischief at heart.

The Falconer and the Partridge.

A Falconer having taken a Partridge in his net, the bird cried out sorrowfully, "Let me go, good Master Falconer, and I promise you I will decoy other Partridges into your net." "No," said the man, "whatever I might have done, I am determined now not to spare you; for there is no death too bad for him who is ready to betray his friends."

The Travelers and the Plane Trees.

Some Travelers, on a hot day in summer, oppressed with the noontide sun, peceiving a Plane-tree near at hand, made straight for it, and throwing themselves on the ground rested under its shade. Looking up, as they lay towards the tree, they said one to another, "What a useless tree to man is this barren Plane!" But the Plane-tree answered them, "Ungrateful creatures! at the very moment you are enjoying benefit from me, you rail at me as being good for nothing."

Ingratitude is as blind as it is base.

The Farmer and the Cranes.

Some Cranes settled down in a Farmer's field that was newly sown. For some time the Farmer frightened them away by brandishing an empty sling at them. But when the Cranes found that he was only slinging to the winds, they no longer minded him, nor flew away. Upon this the Farmer slung at them with stones, and killed a great part of them. "Let us be off," said the rest, "to the land of the Pygmies, for this man means to threaten us no longer, but is determined to get rid of us in earnest."

The Birds, Beasts, and Bat.

Once upon a time there was a fierce war waged between the Birds and Beasts. For a long while the issue of the battle was uncertain, and the Bat, taking advantage of his ambiguous nature, kept aloof and remained neutral. At length when the Beasts seemed to prevail, the Bat joined their forces and appeared active in the fight; but a rally being made by the birds, which proved successful, he was found at the end of the day among the ranks of the winning party. A peace being speedily concluded, the Bat's conduct was condemned alike by both parties, and being acknowledged by neither, and so excluded from the terms of the truce, he was obliged to skulk off as best he could, and has ever since lived in holes and corners, never daring to show his face except in the darkness of twilight.

The Kite and the Pigeons.

Some pigeons had long lived in fear of a Kite, but by being always on the alert, and keeping near their dove-cote, they had contrived hitherto to escape the atacks of the enemy. Finding his sallies unsuccessful, the Kite betook himself to craft: "Why," said he, "do you prefer this life of anxiety when, if you would only make me your king, I would secure you from every attack that could be made upon you?" The Pigeons, trusting to his professions, called him to the throne; but no sooner was he established there than he exercised his prerogative by devouring a pigeon a day. Whereupon one that yet awaited his turn, said no more than "It serves us right."

They who voluntarily put power into the hand of a tyrant or an enemy, must not wonder if it be at last turned against themselves.

The Vain Jackdaw.

A Jackdaw, as vain and conceited as Jackdaw could be, picked up the feathers which some Peacocks had shed, stuck them amongst his own, and despising his old companions, introduced himself with the greatest assurance into a flock of those beautiful birds. They, instantly detecting the intruder, stripped him of his borrowed plumes, and falling upon him with their beaks, sent him about his business. The unlucky Jackdaw, sorely punished and deeply sorrowing, betook himself to his former companions, and would have flocked with them again as if nothing had happened. But they, recollecting what airs he had given himself drummed him out of their society, while one of those whom he had so lately despised, read him this lecture: "Had you been contented with what nature made you: you would have escaped the chastisement of your betters and also the contempt of your equals."

The Fox and the Woodman.

A Fox, hard pressed by the hounds after a long run came up to a man who was cutting wood, and begged him to afford him some place where he might hide himself. The man showed him his own hut, and the Fox creeping in, hid himself in a corner. The Hunters presently came up, and asking the man whether he had seen the Fox, "No," said he, but pointed his finger to the corner. They, however not understanding the hint, were off again immediately. When the Fox perceived that they were out of sight, he was stealing off without saying a word. But the man upbraided him, saying, "Is this the way you take leave of your host, without a word of thanks for your safety?" "A pretty host!" said the Fox, turning round upon him, "if you had been as honest with your tongue, I should not have left your roof without bidding you farewell."

There is as much malice in a wink as in a word.

A Good man in Utica gave one hundred and twelve children of the Orphan Asylum a sleigh ride, all in one load.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
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consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES.

NOTIONS,
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NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
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QUEENSWARE,
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HARDWARE,
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TINWARE,
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SALT,
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FISH,
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FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, alway on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
EYER & MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.
COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.
The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.
Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."
JOHN R. MOYER.

ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,
Nos. 309 and 311 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 125 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No 209 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 106 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,
with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
No. 49 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 53 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 503 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTINGS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

WATSON & JANNEY,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
No. 323 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 530 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.
PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.
This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.
A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.
It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.
It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.
The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.
Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.
For particulars addres
WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
jan29'67.] CENTRALIA, Columbia County, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 3. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.
Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. novl7-ly

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER.—Established 12 years. The only good article for instantly cleaning Kid Gloves. They can be cleaned while upon the hand, and worn immediately. It is inodorous. One bottle will clean 55 pairs. Price 35 cents. Retailed by most Druggists and Fancy Stores. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co., F. C. Wells & Co., and others, New York. nov24-6m

TOBACO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at HUNGSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c.,
No. 61 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,
Dealer in
CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,
with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
No. 304 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stolner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,
FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.
In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:
STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR,
From negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,
Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.
Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, etc., etc.
Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.
Photographers and others ordering goods C.O.D., will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.
☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. novl7-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DEGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.
They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,
and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES
made to order.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.
HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail.
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.
VULCAN HEATER,
for heating two or more rooms.
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,
and every variety of STOVES.
JOHN I. HESS,
No. 349 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,
Importer and Dealer in
IRON AND STEEL,
No. 60 Front Street,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.
Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.
The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,
[THE UPPER HOUSE,]
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.
This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.
HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,
a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.
Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.
Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.
The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mars'67.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselve indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.
McKELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM McKELVEY & CO.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD MILCH COW,
Part Durham. She has a fine calf three weeks old, and is in all respects a desirable bargain. For particulars inquire at THIS OFFICE.
March 1, 1867.